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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Big 4 Forgn. Ministers opened Berlin conference; West rejected Soviet demand to discuss Big 5 parley involving Red China.

Communists took back anti-Allied PWs abandoned in Korean neutral zone; 14,000 liberated anti-Red Chinese reached Formosa.

Spain challenged rule of pro-French Sultan in Morocco; Spanish demonstrated against British Queen's plans to visit Gibraltar.

Russia vetoed West's Jordan River plan in UN.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower's economic report cited "slight contraction" of business in last half of 1953, predicted upswing this year.

Congress received Admin. recommendations on foreign trade, housing.

President opposed key clause in Bricker Amendment; GOP leaders in Senate sought compromise.

Democrats rejoined McCarthy Subcom.

Govt. started coffee price probe.

WORLD AFFAIRS

BIG 4 CONFERENCE

West Accepts Red Agenda

Russia Injects China Issue

Russia opened the first Big 4 Foreign Ministers meeting in 4½ years in Berlin Jan. 25 by reverting to its old demand that Communist China be included in a Big 5 conference on world peace.[1]

The U.S., Britain & France served notice that they would not accept the Soviet proposal (for a Big 5 Foreign Ministers meeting next May or June) under present world conditions. They said German & Austrian settlements were the business before the Berlin conference.

But the Western ministers, in a surprise move Jan. 26, accepted a Soviet-proposed agenda for Berlin which gave priority to discussion of a meeting with Red China. The Western delegates said they did so to forestall a long procedural debate at the outset of the Berlin conference.

The Foreign Ministers—John Foster Dulles of the U.S., Georges Bidault of France, Anthony Eden of Britain & Vyacheslav M. Molotov of Russia—met in the Allied Control Authority Bldg. in the U.S. sector of Berlin. They were to move to the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin Feb. 1.[2]

Molotov on 'Urgent' Questions

Molotov proposed Jan. 25 that the Berlin talks cover these "most urgent & essential" issues:

(1) "Measures for reducing tension in international relations and the convening of a meeting of ministers for foreign affairs of France, Britain, the U.S., the Soviet Union & the Chinese People's Republic."

(2) "The German question & problems of insuring European security."

(3) "The Austrian state treaty."

In pre-conference strategy talks Jan. 23, Dulles, Eden & Bidault had reaffirmed their intention to make Germany & Austria the first concerns of the Berlin meeting. They emphasized Jan. 26 that their "reluctant" acceptance of the controversial agenda was designed to force Russia to get down to essential business.[3]

Dulles Vs. China Action

As debate opened Jan. 27, Dulles suggested that no action be taken on the first agenda item. He labeled it an attempt by Russia to win for China "a position in the councils of the world which it has not earned." He had stated Jan. 26 that the U.S., "plainly & unequivocally," would not agree to general talks with "the Chinese Communist aggressors" but would deal with them "where the occasion requires."

Dulles denounced Red China as an "offspring of Soviet communism" which, although a "convicted aggressor," had been chosen by the USSR as "its companion in the quest for peace." The U.S. Secretary rejected "the Soviet concept that any so-called '5 great powers'" had a right "to determine the destinies of other nations."

Dulles was backed by Bidault, who said France would not "discuss issues" with Red China while fighting continued in Indo-China. "If the spirit in which China deals with the rest of the world is not changed, there is no use sitting around a table," he added. Eden also supported this stand, suggesting that China prove its sincerity by acting to reduce tension in Asia.

Soviet Formula Unchanged

Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov's opening speech Jan. 25 rehashed standard Soviet arguments for abandonment of the European Defense Community plan, reduction of arms & increase of East-West trade. He urged a European settlement based on the Potsdam & Yalta agreements.

Throughout the speech, Molotov seemed to be trying to turn West European nations, particularly France against the U.S. He charged that the U.S. planned to use its foreign military bases for attacks on Russia, China & "the people's democracies." He predicted "such plans" were "doomed to inevitable failure" and argued that European security could be attained through Soviet pacts with France & Britain, not through alliances which created a "military bloc of . . . European countries directed against other European states."[4]

U.S. vs. 'Reversion' to Yalta

Dulles postponed his opening speech to Jan. 26 in order to answer Molotov's anti-U.S. charges. He deplored the Russian's return to "old false charges & recrimination" which "evoked the spirit of vengeance & hatred."

The Yalta decisions, he said, were made while the war "was still in full vigor" and their harsh treatment of Germany was "understandable in the context of the day." But experience with the Treaty of Versailles showed that "no great nation is made harmless by subjecting it to discriminations so it cannot be equal in the family of nations," he continued. Dulles said Molotov's proposed treatment of Germany would "merely incite a people of vigor & courage to strive to break the bonds imposed upon them."

In contrast to the Soviet "reversion to a sterile & dangerous past," Dulles said, "the genius of France" had created the West European coal-steel & EDC plans and stimulated development of a European political community. Such "creative thinking" condemned "to ridicule" efforts to "destine France to a humble place in a Soviet world of enforced conformity."

Big 4 Talks Since War

The Berlin conference begun Jan. 25 was the 7th meeting of Big 4 Foreign Ministers since World War II. Dates & sites of the others:

Sept. 11-Oct. 2, 1945 in London; Apr. 25-July 12, 1946 in Paris; Nov. 4-Dec. 12, 1946 in New York; Mar. 10-Apr. 24, 1947 in Moscow; Nov. 25-Dec. 15, 1947 in London; May 23-June 20, 1949 in Paris.

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1—see Vol. XIII, p. 402F3; 169B 2—see p. 18D2 3—see Vol. XIII, 410B 4—see p. 18B3 (See Index to this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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Bidault Gives Allied Stand

First speaker of the parley Jan. 25 was French Forgn. Min. Bidault, chosen by his Western colleagues to state their basic position. This, he said, was: (1) Western defense efforts could not be "the object of negotiation"; (2) the "pillars of a European settlement" were the German & Austrian peace treaties; (3) free German elections were "the essential pre-condition" to a treaty which must "not leave Germany isolated in the heart of Europe" and at the same time prevent "rebirth of aggressive militarism."

Cautioning the conferees against spoiling the "atmosphere of hope" in which they met, Bidault insisted that the Berlin talks should deal only with Europe. He held that the solution of Asian issues "would not be hastened" by "artificially" linking them with European problems. He said he did not "see why the fate of Austria should depend on Korea, why there would be a connection between the unification of Germany & a change in the international status" of China.[1]

Eden Offers Security Pledges

British Forgn. Secy. Eden, also speaking Jan. 25, said the conference's objectives should be (1) "to break down the barriers within Europe" & (2) "to encourage more confident relations" between the West & Russia.

He pointed out that Britain already was "doubly pledged" (through a treaty with Russia & UN membership) to "oppose aggressive action" which would threaten Soviet security. But, acknowledging that "any country, however vast & powerful," could "feel concern for its security," he offered to consider "further assurances" if Russia felt they were needed.

Like Bidault, Eden stressed the regional character of the Berlin talks ("a conference in Europe about Europe") and urged concentration on "the major European problems," Germany & Austria.[2]

Austria Offers Pact Terms

Austria was reported by the *N.Y. Times* Jan. 26 to have offered Russia these concessions in return for a treaty ending military occupation:

(1) Abandonment of claims to oil installations & shipping companies now held by Russia.

(2) Payment of $150 million to settle other Soviet claims.

(3) A pledge not to join any aggressive military alliance.[3]

Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab denied Jan. 22 Soviet reports that his Govt. planned an *anschluss* with Germany under U.S. auspices.

(Britain announced Jan. 22 it would remove controls over Austrian radio stations in the British zone.)[4]

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KOREA

PWs Return to Communists

21 American, one British & 325 South Korean war prisoners who chose communism left Korea's demilitarized zone and returned to the Red side Jan. 28. The Communist command had said Jan. 27 that they could come back as prisoners under control of the Communist Chinese & North Korean Red Cross. The U.S. Army had dishonorably discharged the 21 Americans among them Jan. 25.

Pro-Reds Remain PWs

The 347 pro-Communist returnees walked out of their compound in the neutral zone Jan. 28 and climbed aboard Russian-made trucks for their return to captivity in North Korea. The Communists said they would remain in PW status.

The Reds originally had refused to accept return of their captives, insisting that the NNRC must retain custody of all unrepatriated PWs until a Korean political (peace) conference decided their fate.[5]

Indian Lt. Gen. K. S. Thimayya, NNRC chairman & head of the CFI (Custodial Force, India), had insisted, however, that neutral custody must end Jan. 22 under terms of the armistice agreement. He withdrew the Indian guards at the pro-Red compound at midnight Jan. 22 after a last request to the Communists to resume control of their captives.

The pro-Red PWs said they would remain in the compound as long as their food held out. They told newsmen in a prepared statement at a press conference Jan. 26 that they were asking the Communists "to accept our return . . . as free men" as "the only solution to the problem."

The statement said the Reds were right in their original refusal to accept them because: (a) the NNRC & CFI "should have kept all prisoners in custody until explanations were completed and legally turned them into civilians"; (b) "failing this, it was the duty of the NNRC & CFI to release us as civilians"[6]; (c) Communist refusal to accept their return as PWs "is in our interests" & in the interests of the anti-repatriate Chinese & North Koreans "now being forcibly drafted into the ROK & Kuomintang [Natl. Chinese] armies"; if they were accepted as PWs, the Communists "would have no right under the armistice agreement or international law to declare us civilians."

The statement charged that "the Americans & the solitary British prisoner have not heard explanations [by Allied persuasion teams] despite our requests."[7] It said this fate awaited PWs returning to the UN side: "In South Korea, for those . . . that escape the firing squads & the concentration camp, there is the press-gang, landlordism, poverty & the prostitution of life under the rule of an American puppet. In America, the witchhunt, McCarthyism, the fate of Dickenson & Batchelor [former anti-repatriates who decided to go home][8], the Valley Forge Mental Home, and for . . . Negroes—lynch law & the color bar. . . . In Britain, American occupation, drafted to fight in American war in Korea!" "We are not Communists," the statement asserted, "though some of us hope to be"; "we are here" because "we believe that our greatest task is to keep the peace and win democracy for our people. . . . If we return, our voices would be silenced."

Dishonorable Discharges

U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson ordered the Army Jan. 25 to give the 21 American anti-repatriates dishonorable discharges. The Army at first had planned to drop them as "undesirable," a procedure which would have left the way open for sterner action later or for any who returned to clear himself. Wilson at a press conference Jan. 26 took "full responsibility" for the dishonorable-discharge order. He called it a "proper penalty" and "the least that should happen to them." He denounced the 21 as a "disgrace" to the U.S.[9]

Ex-PWs Face Court-Martial

The U.S. Army Jan. 22 arrested Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson, 22, one of 2 former anti-repatriate Americans who voluntarily returned to the Allied side, on charges of: "Having . . . communicated with & held intercourse with the enemy. Having for the purpose of securing favorable treatment by his captors, acted . . . in a manner contrary to law, customs & regulations to the detriment of" his fellow PWs. A "pre-trial investigation" was to determine whether he was to be court-martialed.

Dickenson was arrested at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, where he was receiving a physical exam for discharge. The Army's action was criticized by Defense Dept. officials Jan. 23 as having ended the last chance of persuading the remaining 21 anti-repatriate Americans to return. Col. Norman E. Sprowl, Army public relations officer, said Jan. 24 that the Army had to act when it did because otherwise Dickenson would have been discharged and outside Army jurisdiction.[10]

Meantime the Marine Corps revealed Jan. 23 that it had ordered a court of inquiry to decide whether to act against Col. Frank H. Schwable, 45, former PW who had reported that his Communist captors had tortured him into making a false confession of engaging in germ warfare.[11]

The steps against Dickenson & Schwable were criticized by Rep. Frances E. Bolton (R., O.) in the U.S. House Jan. 25. "Let's be human beings in these things," she said.

UN's Captives Freed

U.S. Gen. John E. Hull, UN commander, announced Jan. 23 that anti-Communist PWs returned to the Allies by the NNRC were "free men" with "civilian status" effective "as of 0001 hours Korean time on 23 January" (one minute after midnight Jan. 22).

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld told newsmen at UN hq. in New York Jan. 22 that he agreed that the PWs should be given civilian status and freed and that he did not think this violated the armistice. But the NNRC

1—see p. 18F2 2—see p. 10F2 3—see Vol. XIII, p. 361B3 4—see Vol. XIII, 398C2 5—see p. 17B-D1 6—see p. 17B-C2 7—see Vol. XIII, p. 418D3 8—see p. 26C-D3 9—see Vol. XIII, p. 426E1 10—see Vol. XIII, p. 416E-F3 11—see Vol. XIII, p. 330A-B1

called it an armistice violation by a 3-2 vote (India, Poland & Czechoslovakia vs. Switzerland & Sweden) in Panmunjom Jan. 22.[1]

Chinese to Formosa

The 14,000 freed Chinese PWs reached Formosa aboard U.S. landing ships & planes (the latter for sick & wounded) Jan. 23-27. They were met by wildly cheering crowds & Nationalist officials. (29 U.S. Marines were reported dead or missing Jan. 22 after their landing craft was swamped in the harbor of Inchon, Korea Jan. 21 while carrying them to one of the repatriation vessels for guard duty.)[2]

The Chinese ex-PWs were given the option of joining the Nationalist Army or of being helped to find civilian jobs. The Nationalist Cabinet Jan. 21 named Lt. Gen. Chiang Ching-kuo, Pres. Chiang Kai-shek's son, to head a new bureau to find jobs for ex-PWs or give them other help.

(Only 1/3 of the freed North Korean PWs said they wanted to join the ROK Army. ROK officials said the others might be drafted.)

Reds Charge Atrocities

Communist China filed charges with the UN that U.S. forces in Korea killed at least 2,600 Red Chinese PWs, it was revealed at UN hq. in New York Jan. 20. The Communists also accused the U.S. of "medical atrocities & malpractices committed" against PWs. The charges were presented in 2 reports signed by the Red Cross Society of (Communist) China.[3]

Reds Ask More Talks

Communist negotiators asked U.S. special envoy Arthur H. Dean in a letter made public Jan. 26 to resume negotiations for a Korean peace conference Feb. 1 or to propose his own date for reopening talks. The letter, signed by Ki Sok Bok of North Korea & Huang Hua of Red China, made no mention of retracting the charge of perfidy over which Dean quit the negotiations Dec. 16. The Reds accused Dean of "obstructing" & "delaying" negotiations.[4]

Korea Roundup

Mutual security treaty between the U.S. & South Korea was ratified by an 81-6 vote of the U.S. Senate Jan. 26. In opposition: Republican Geo. W. Malone (Nev.); Democrats Edwin Johnson (Col.), Olin Johnston (S.C.), Russell B. Long (La.), Geo. A. Smathers (Fla.) & John C. Stennis (Miss.).[5]

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee charged Jan. 26 that U.S. Gen. Mark W. Clark had failed to keep 2 "promises": that (1) not more than 800-900 Indian troops would come to Korea to guard PWs and (2) the neutral zone would be "demilitarized." Rhee said the latter promise was broken because "the Indians were fully armed and they shot to kill a number of" anti-Red PWs. Clark said in Charlotte, N.C. Jan. 26: "I made no such promises . . . nor did I ever break any" made to Rhee.[6]

U.S. casualties of the Korean war totaled 142,118, according to a revised list issued by the Defense Dept. Jan. 25. It reported 30,606 killed, 103,327 wounded, 101 captured (including 21 anti-repatriates), 2,953 missing.[7] . . . **U.S. Army's** 40th & 45th Divisions will be withdrawn from Korea and replaced with a new armored division, Defense Dept. sources revealed Jan. 21. It was disclosed Jan. 24 that the 45th would leave between Feb. 15 & Mar. 15, the 20th "considerably later." The 2 divisions were to be filled with men with enough service to qualify for rotation home.[8]

Commonwealth Division (British, Canadian, Australian & New Zealand troops) will remain in Korea as long as the Communist threat there continues, it was disclosed in London Jan. 25 after agreement by Commonwealth nations involved. . . . **Denationalization** of all ROK industry & return to private enterprise was proposed by Pres. Rhee (announced Jan. 24) . . . **American-Korean Foundation** president announced Jan. 26: Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of NYU-Bellevue Medical Center's Institute of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation.

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Spaniards Assail Britain

Return of Gibraltar to Spain was demanded this week in anti-British demonstrations organized throughout Spain by the Youth Front of the Falange Party. Britain regarded the demonstrations as part of a Spanish campaign to discourage Queen Elizabeth's visit to Gibraltar May 10. Some demonstrations were directed against France in sympathy with separatist demands of Spanish Moroccans.

The Spanish press reported the first anti-British incidents in Granada Jan. 21. Disorders began Jan. 22 outside the British Embassy in Madrid & other British offices in Malaga & Seville. "Gibraltar is Spanish" rallies continued in Barcelona, Santiago & other major cities Jan. 23-24.

A mob estimated at 8,000-15,000 students broke police lines around the British Embassy and stormed a British bank in Madrid Jan. 25. Students seized the Madrid radio station long enough to broadcast calls for a 48-hr. strike against police interference with the demonstrations. Students reported 30 persons injured (4 by firearms) during the melée; police said they fired blanks to warn the mob and that 22 persons, including several policemen, were hurt.

A Govt. broadcast Jan. 26 said the demonstrations had indicated "the well-known unanimity with which the Spanish people condemn certain foreign policies."[9]

Moors Denounce New Sultan

Spanish Moroccan leaders urged Spain Jan. 21 to sever all connections between Spanish & French Morocco as long as the French maintained Sidi Moulay Mohammed ben Arafa as Sultan. The Spanish Moroccans asked that Spain grant their zone full sovereignty under Caliph Moulay el Hassan el Mehdi. Spanish Pres. Francisco Franco expressed "utmost satisfaction" with these demands Jan. 22.

(France protested to Spain Jan. 22 and asked for full cooperation in preserving Moroccan unity. The French Cabinet assured Sultan Sidi Moulay of full support throughout Morocco. The Sultan warned Jan. 24 that disloyalty to him would mean expulsion from the Moslem community.)

(The Arab League Council in Cairo announced Jan. 27 it did not recognize Sidi Moulay as Sultan. It supported the "legitimate" Sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, deposed by France last year. Ben Youssef was flown Jan. 25 from Corsica to an unannounced place of exile in the Far East.)[10]

Indo-China War

French Union & Viet Namese amphibious forces occupied Tuyhoa on the coast of southern Viet Nam (Annam) Jan. 20 after it was abandoned by Viet Minh rebels. French objective was to free an area of 3½ million people which the Reds had held for 7 years and had turned into a virtually self-sufficient rebel province. The French said the Tuyhoa drive marked the first time anti-Red forces had been able to take the initiative in Indo-China. All previous French action had been to counter Communist moves. French veterans of Korea, fighting in Indo-China for the first time, joined the operation by driving southward toward Tuyhoa from the vicinity of French-held Tourane.[11] French armor & infantry also struck north toward Tuyhoa from French-held Nhatrang.

Viet Minh forces struck again in central Laos Jan. 25, taking the French post of Muongphine, 65 miles east of Seno airfield, and cutting highway connections with the coast. The Reds Jan. 26 seized Phalane, 15 miles closer to Seno.[12]

Russia Vetoes Jordan Plan

Russia cast its 58th veto in the UN Security Council Jan. 22 to kill a U.S.-British-French plan for settling the Israeli-Syrian dispute over development of Jordan River power. It was the first Russian veto on a Middle Eastern question. The plan would have permitted Israel to resume work on its power project if Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike, chief of the UN Palestine Truce Supervisory Org., decided the project did not violate Syrian interests or the Israeli-Syrian armistice. The vote: 7 for, Russia & Lebanon against, China & Brazil abstaining.[13]

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NATO Council revealed Jan. 27 that $252 million would be spent this year on permanent NATO defense installations. About half the total was earmarked for jet-plane fuel pipelines from Le Havre & Marseilles.[14] . . . **Canada** announced Jan. 21 that the Belgian FN automatic rifle adopted by Britain would be used as the Canadian Army's standard basic weapon.[15]

1—see p. 17C2 2—p. 17D3 3—p. 11C2 4—p. 11C1 5—p. 18B1 6—p. 18E1; Vol. XIII, 330F2 7—p. 2G2 8—XIII, 434F1 9—XII, 265H-J 10—XIII, 282D1; XII, 143H-J 11—XIII, 375A2 12—p. 19B1 13—XIII, 435E3; XII, 311B 14—XIII, 418C1 15—p. 19E2

EISENHOWER PROGRAM

Economic Report

Pres. Eisenhower told Congress in his first annual Economic Report Jan. 28 that U.S. "economy today is highly prosperous and enjoys great basic strength." He said that "the slight contraction in business" since mid-1953 was likely to end in 1954, "especially if the recommendations of the Administration are adopted." But he promised prompt "preventive action" in case of any serious threat to the nation's economy.[1]

Cites 1953 Records

1953 was a year of "record output, widely distributed incomes, very little unemployment, and prices stable on the average," the President reported. Gross national product rose from $348 billion in 1952 to a record $367 billion in 1953. Allowing for a slight price rise, this was equivalent to a 3.7% increase in physical output. Total personal incomes rose from $269.8 billion to $284.6 billion in the same period, "with both workers & investors sharing in the increase." Spending for personal consumption increased from $218.1 billion to $229.9 billion. Comparable expansion was reported in levels of business expenditure.

Signs of 'Contraction'

Although "the economy advanced rapidly" at the beginning of 1953, there were "some signs of impending change," the report said. "The real income of farmers, which had started to fall during 1947, was continuing to shrink." The manufacturing workweek also began to shrink in the spring. Nonfarm employment (adjusted for seasonal variation) reached a peak in July, then fell 2% (1 million). 3% of the civilian labor force was unemployed in December compared with a 1.8% low—1,200,000—in October. Industrial output dropped 6.6% from the May-July "crest."

The President said that "the immediate cause of the contraction . . . was an imbalance between production & sales that developed" early in 1953 because: (a) "business requirements for additions to their inventories had been fairly well met by the beginning of the year"; (b) "while demand was high, business firms had apparently expected it to be higher still"; (c) "after the turn of the year consumer spending turned more in the direction of services than of commodities."

The President viewed the "contraction" as "largely in the nature of an inventory adjustment" and "largely a corrective movement . . . to bring production into better balance with sales."[1]

Outlook for 1954

Turning to an appraisal of 1954's prospects, the President warned that "economic readjustments require time for completion." He indicated that "the basic question" was a satisfactorily high level of spending by business, consumers & government.

Recent surveys, the President said, indicated that business intended to continue its high level of capital expenditure. Housing construction also "may be expected to continue at a level close to that of 1953." But "if the volume of housing showed persistent signs of declining, the terms of FHA-insured mortgages could at once be liberalized. . . ."

The President also predicted continuation of a high rate of consumer spending because of (a) continued high income, (b) the income-tax cut, (c) an "exceptionally-high" saving rate in the past 3 years, (d) a recent survey which disclosed favorable consumer attitudes for purchase of major durable goods, (e) "the large & widely distributed volume of liquid assets."

The President, however, foresaw a continuation of agricultural problems, largely those caused by surpluses. But he reported that "agricultural prices have shown signs of stabilizing" in recent months. Export demand for farm products, which fell "substantially" in 1953, "appears unlikely to weaken further during 1954," and domestic demand "continues to be a source of underlying strength."

Program for Strong Economy

The President outlined a program for strengthening U.S. economy to cope with anything more serious than the current "adjustment" and for contributing to its longterm growth. He recommended "2 classes of action that we should take" in 1954:

- "Bold steps to protect & promote economic stability—by modernizing unemployment insurance; by broadening the base & benefits of old-age & survivors insurance[2]; by permitting a longer 'carry-back' of losses for tax purposes[3]; by granting broad discretionary authority to the Executive to alter . . . terms of governmentally insured loans & mortgages; by establishing a secondary home mortgage market; and by [improving] the planning of public works programs."[4]

- "Action to stimulate the expansive power of individual enterprise—by revising the tax laws so as to increase incentives & to remove certain impediments to enterprise, especially of small business; by improving credit facilities for home building, modernization & urban renewal[5]; by strengthening the highway system; and by facilitating the adjustments of farming to current conditions of demand & technology."

Farm Studies Urged

Discussing farm legislation proposals which he had submitted Jan. 11,[6] the President also urged study & future action on:

(1) Prevention of "the mistakes of the 30s," when acreage restrictions & storage kept farm prices high while consumer purchasing power was low;

(2) Storage purposes & functions in view of the fact that the price-support program "tends to maintain or raise the prices of storable products, without reference to the basic objectives of storage policy";

(3) Uneconomic results of using acreage allotments to curb output;

(4) Inequitable treatment of various farm products under "basic" & "nonbasic," "mandatory" & "non-mandatory" classifications;

(5) Ending rural poverty by raising "the very low incomes of some 1.5 to 2.5 million American farm families," which current & proposed legislation cannot do.

Foreign Trade Proposals

A 3-yr. extension of the reciprocal trade program and other proposals for stimulating international trade were recommended to Pres. Eisenhower & Congress Jan. 23 by the Comm. on Foreign Economic Policy.

The commission, headed by Inland Steel Chrmn. Clarence B. Randall, proposed that Congress authorize the President to: (a) cut all tariff rates 5% a year for 3 years under the reciprocal trade program; (b) cut tariffs "on products which are not being imported or which are being imported in negligible volume" to 50% of the Jan. 1, 1945 rates, even without reciprocal concessions; (c) reduce to 50% *ad valorem* any tariff rate in excess of 50%. The commission specified that the latter 2 cuts be graduated over 3 years.[7]

Reps. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.) & Richard M. Simpson (R., Pa.) commission members, dissented with the report. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R., Colo.) criticized the tariff & trade proposals & other sections. Other members dissented with specific recommendations. (The commission consisted of 5 Senators, 5 Representatives & 7 public members.)[8] The proposals were lauded by many free-world officials & publications although many papers predicted that Congress would not enact them.

Specific Recommendations

Among the commission's proposals:

Tariffs. Continue to subject tariff-cutting proposals to "peril point" & "escape clause" provisions. Keep existing pre-negotiations procedures ("including public notice and hearings before the Tariff Comm. & before an interdepartmental committee") for determining whether proposed tariff cuts should be made. (These features protect U.S. industries which might be hurt by low tariffs on competing foreign goods.) . . . Direct the Tariff Comm. to study tariff schedules and propose "simplification of commodity definitions & rate structures." Let the President change commodity definitions & rates as "appropriate" provided the changes "do not materially alter the total duties collected" under the affected rates.

'Buy American' Laws. Amend "buy American" laws to let the President exempt countries which treat Ameri-

1—see p. 4G2 2—p. 13E1 3—p. 20B3 4—pp. 29E2, 4D2 5—p. 29C-F3 6—p. 12D1 7—Vol. XIII, 270A3 8—Vol. XIII, 279G3

can sellers "on an equal basis with their own nationals." ("Buy American" measures, passed in the 1930s, required the Govt. to buy U.S. materials except where U.S. prices were 25% or more in excess of foreign prices.) Pending such amendment, the Govt. should consider foreign bids "on substantially the same price basis as domestic bids."

Currency. Make more use of the Intl. Monetary Fund's $3.3 billion in gold & convertible currency for "a gradual & controlled approach to full convertibility" of currency. . . . Have "the Fed. Reserve System explore with foreign central banks the possibilities of standby credits or line of credit arrangements."

Aid. Make grants, "not loans," to countries economically unable to maintain forces "to conduct military operations connected with our own security." Make loans, "not grants," "in other cases where substantial economic aid is necessary [in U.S. interests] but cannot be obtained from private or international sources." . . . Tighten up administration of the Point 4 program and keep it from becoming a "big money" affair or involving capital investments.

Foreign Investment. Negotiate treaties "to establish common rules on the fair treatment of foreign investment." . . . Restate U.S. anti-trust policies to "acknowledge the right of each country to regulate within its own borders" but to show that U.S. investment would be cut in countries tolerating trust practices. . . . "Make it clear that primary reliance must be placed on private investment to undertake the job of assisting in economic development abroad." . . . Reduce the corporate tax rate "by at least 14 percentage points on income from investments abroad." Remove "restrictions which now prevent a person who invests abroad from offsetting in full against his domestic tax the appropriate foreign taxes." . . . "The proposal for rapid amortization of foreign investments . . . is not justified. . . ." Give the program of guarantees against expropriation or inconvertibility a further period of trial and authorize some guarantees for war risks.

East-West Trade. The U.S. ban on exports to Red China & North Korea and "our efforts to secure similar action by others must continue until the present threats . . . in those areas have been removed." "Our present efforts to prevent exports to the European-Soviet bloc that might contribute to its military strength must continue until genuine peace is assured." But the U.S. should "acquiesce in more trade in peaceful goods between Western Europe & the Soviet bloc" since this might (a) result in "net advantage" to the West and (b) "serve to penetrate the Iron Curtain and advance the day when normal relationships with . . . Eastern Europe may be resumed."

Farm & Raw Materials. "We must move as rapidly as feasible toward the elimination" of the "maze of restrictive devices such as inflexible price-support programs, which result in fixed prices, open or concealed export subsidies, import quotas at home or abroad, excessive use of tariffs here & abroad, exchange restrictions & state trading." The level of import curbs on farm products "should be set with full regard for the effects on overseas buying power & the possibility that [they] may lead to retaliation and may be self-defeating." Avoid international price-fixing schemes, domestic commodity-control, stockpiling programs that would disrupt world prices. Follow policies whereby "investors in the development of sources of needed material [would] be assured against frustration of their ventures by unpredictable or capricious levies on exports or production by the country of origin." Adopt tariff policies offering needed materials "reasonable access" to the U.S. market.

Labor Standards. Deny tariff concessions for "products made by workers receiving wages which are substandard in the exporting country."

Merchant Marine. Repeal measures requiring use of U.S. vessels for shipments financed by Govt. loans or grants. Provide "by direct means" (as was done under the Merchant Marine Shipping Act of 1936) "support sufficient to maintain a merchant marine adequate to our national requirements." Have a "high-level interdepartmental committee" determine the U.S.' merchant fleet requirements, taking into account "the availability of foreign vessels & . . . the importance [to foreign maritime nations] of their dollar earnings from shipping. . . ."

Tourism. Facilitate passports & visas for tourists. Increase the $500 duty-free allowance (exercisable once every 6 months) to $1,000.

Housing Plan Submitted

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress in a message submitted Jan. 25 to authorize an expanded program of federal loans, grants & loan guarantees for housing. He advocated a more liberal loan policy to eliminate slums, rehabilitate declining neighborhoods, conserve aging homes & spur the building of new housing. He proposed continuing the low-cost federal housing program with construction of 35,000 Govt.-financed units a year for 4 years. (135,000 a year for 6 years were contemplated under the Housing Act of 1949, but Congress approved only 20,000 last year.)[1]

The President said the U.S. had 37 million non-farm homes of which 20 million were owner-occupied, 19 million more than 30 years old.* He called it "properly a concern of the Govt. to insure that opportunities are provided every American family to acquire a good home." But he warned against making Americans "increasingly dependent upon the Fed. Govt. to supply their housing needs." He said he soon would propose a thorough reorganization of federal housing activities.

Martin Chides 'Eggheads'

House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.), addressing a Philadelphia Real Estate Board meeting Jan. 23, declared that left-wing "eggheads" in pro-New Deal-Fair Deal groups were "trying to promote us into hard times for political reasons." Martin said there was "no valid economic sign . . . pointing to anything like the unemployment of 1949-50 [which he said reached a peak of 4,750,000] when these people were so silent." He said unemployment, now 2 million, "may vary upward in the next few months" but high prosperity would continue.[2]

Measures Recommended

Among the President's proposals:

Community Rehabilitation. Eliminate "the causes" of slums by (1) "prevention of the spread of blight into good areas . . . through strict enforcement of housing & neighborhood standards & strict occupancy controls"; (2) "rehabilitation of salvable areas . . . by replanning, removing congestion, providing parks & playgrounds, reorganizing streets & traffic, and by facilitating physical rehabilitation of deteriorated structures"; (3) "clearance & redevelopment of deteriorated slums."

Authorize "a program of loans & grants" for these objectives. Existing authorizations of about $700 million for loans & $250 million for capital grants "would be immediately available." Authorize the Fed. Housing Admin. "to insure private credit used to rehabilitate homes in declining neighborhoods." Authorize a $5 million appropriation for "a program of matching grants [for] smaller communites & metropolitan area planning agencies."

Existing Housing. Improve terms for insurance of loans on existing homes to end "the present discriminatory policy which favors the purchasing of new as against existing homes."† Increase the maximum insurable loan for repairing & modernizing a single-family home from $2,500 to $3,000; lengthen the maximum term from 3 years to 5. Make comparable improvements in terms for loans for multiple dwellings.

Low-Income Families. Start "a new & experimental program" under which the Fed. Housing Admin. would be authorized to insure long-term loans§ of moderate amounts, with low initial payment, on both new & exist-

*Richard Gray, AFL Bldg. & Construction Trades Dept. pres., said the U.S. had 36,165,000 dwellings and that 10,265,000 of them were slums. †Most lenient loan terms at present: 5% down & 30 years to pay for new houses, 20% down & 20 years to pay for old houses. §The President was said to have a maximum 40-year term in mind.
1—see Vol. XIII, p. 421C1 2—see p. 28D1-C2

ing dwellings, for low-income families." Limit it to families displaced by "slum rehabilitation, conservation & similar activities. . . ." "A greater proportion of the risk [taken by builders & lenders under this program] should be underwritten by the Fed. Housing Admin. than it regularly insures."

Minority Groups. "We shall take steps to insure that families of minority groups displaced by urban redevelopment operations have a fair opportunity to acquire adequate housing; we shall prevent the dislocation of such families through the misuse of slum clearance programs, and we shall encourage adequate mortgage financing for . . . new housing. . . ."

Mortgage Market. Reorganize the Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. "to require [its users] to invest funds on a basis which would eventually permit the full retirement of Govt. funds from secondary mortgage market operations." Allow the Govt. "to purchase the initial stock of the reorganized association, but private capital funds supplied by the users . . . should be built up to speed the retirement of the Govt.'s initial investment."

Give the reorganized FNMA "3 basic responsibilities": (1) "to issue its own nonguaranteed debentures on the private market" and to use funds so obtained to buy mortgages at market rates "in areas where investment funds are scarce for resale in areas where there is a surplus of funds"; (2) "to manage & liquidate present mortgage holdings which are Govt.-owned assets"; (3) "to borrow directly from the Treasury [when outhorized by the President] for the sole purpose of purchasing certain kinds & types of insured & guaranteed loans when the President determines such action to be necessary. . . ."[1]

Democratic Criticism

Democrats in Congress criticized the Eisenhower program as inadequate and falling "far short" of proposals of the Democratic Party or of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.). Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) noted Jan. 26 that the administration (a) failed even to mention continuing the program of direct loans to veterans for buying homes and (b) apparently intended to let the farm housing program expire June 30.

GENERAL

New Treaty Plan Offered

A bill introduced in the Senate Jan. 27 by Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) offered a substitute for the treaty-limiting Bricker Amendment that eliminated Bricker's controversial "which" clause (see col. 2 above). George removed the possibility of a state veto over executive agreements and specified that only international pacts "other than" treaties should be subject to acts of Congress.

The George bill would declare either treaties or executive agreements invalid if they conflicted with the U.S. Constitution. George offered his bill as Senate debate on the Bricker Amendment began Jan. 27. Republican leaders continued their efforts to reach a compromise between Administration & pro-Bricker forces.

President Assails Amendment

Pres. Eisenhower, in a letter Jan. 25 to Senate majority leader William F. Knowland, said he was "unalterably opposed" to the Bricker Amendment "in its present form." The President said the Amendment would be so restrictive that "our country could not negotiate the agreements necessary for handling our business with the rest of the world." But the President said he would "gladly support" a Constitutional Amendment asserting that "no treaty or international agreement can contravene the Constitution."

Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) said Jan. 25 the President had been "misled" into believing that the Amendment would interfere with foreign affairs. It would merely prevent "foreign countries" from making "local law" in the U.S., Bricker asserted. He told the Senate Jan. 28 it seemed "unlikely" that State Secy. Dulles & other Admin. leaders would accept a "reasonable compromise." (Dulles had warned that 12 of 23 treaties ratified by the Senate last year would be invalid under the Bricker Amendment.)[2]

Bricker's 'Which' Clause

Controversy over the proposed Bricker Amendment to the Constitution was focused on this provision: an international treaty could take effect "as internal law in the U.S. only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of [such a] treaty." Pres. Eisenhower & other opponents contended that "legislation" could mean acts of state legislature as well as acts of Congress.

Congressional Committees

Democratic Sens. John L. McClellan (Ark.), Stuart Symington (Mo.) & Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) returned to the Senate Investigations Subcom. Jan. 26 after Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) capitulated to their demands. The subcommittee's 3 Democrats had resigned last July in protest over McCarthy's "one-man rule." McCarthy agreed that (1) a majority must approve the hiring of subcommittee staff members; (2) the minority would be represented by its own counsel & clerk; (3) if all minority members object, hearings on a specific subject would not be held without approval of a majority of the parent Senate Govt. Operations Com.[3]

Senate GOP & Democratic leaders agreed Jan. 11 on a formula to continue Republican control of all 15 Senate committees although Democrats outnumbered Republicans 48-47. The formula gave the GOP control through "bonus" seats.[4]

Probe Coffee Price Rise

A Fed. Trade Comm. inquiry into the rise in coffee prices was announced by Pres. Eisenhower Jan. 27. The Senate Banking & Currency Com. decided Jan. 28 to conduct a parallel investigation—proposed by Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R., Md.) who said he believed the rise was caused by "speculation."

(Coffee futures on the N.Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange broke after the FTC probe was announced but turned upward Jan. 28 after a 4¢ drop. Popular brands generally were about $1 wholesale, a few cents higher retail. Restaurants tended to raise their price from 10¢ to 15¢ a cup. Many food firms urged a consumers' boycott of coffee in favor of tea to drive coffee prices down. The Brazilian Govt. said Jan. 28 it was trying to insure adequate exports despite last year's frost damage to plantations and was "disposed to discourage . . . price hike manipulations.")[5]

FOREIGN

Israel. Prime Min.-Forgn. Min. Moshe Sharett completed Jan. 25 the formation of a new Israeli Cabinet. Other ministers (members of Sharett's Mapai Party unless otherwise designated):

Finance Min.—Levi Schkol; **Defense**—Pinhas Lavon; **Interior**—Israel Rokach (Gen. Zionist); **Agri.**—Peretz Naphtali: **Eductn. & Culture**—Benzion Dinur; **Health**—Joseph Serlin (Gen. Zionist); **Welfare & Religious Affairs**—Moshe Shapiro (Hapoel Hamizrachi); **Development**—Dov Joseph; **Police**—Behor Shitreet; **Communications**—Joseph Saphir (Gen. Zionist); **Posts**—Joseph Burg (Hapoel Hamizrachi); **Without Portfolio**—Zalman Aranne.

The Mizrachi Party supported the Cabinet, giving it control of 85 out of 120 Knesset seats.[6]

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British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill told the House of Commons Jan. 26 that widespread reports he intended soon to retire were "a delusion."[7] . . . **East German** Communist Party Jan. 23 expelled ex-State Security Min. Wilhelm Zaisser & Rudolph Herrnstadt, ex-editor of *Neues Deutschland*, from party membership for opposing CP leaders after the anti-Red uprisings last June. Other disciplinary actions in connection with the June events: ex-Actg. Forgn. Min. Anton Ackermann was ousted from the Central Com.; ex-Politburo member Franz Dahlem was barred from party posts; Elli Schmidt, ex-head of the German Dem. Women's League, and Hans Jendretsky, ex-Berlin CP chairman, were reprimanded.[8]

Kenya "Mau Mau Queen" Wagiri, whom natives of the Thompson's Falls district crowned last June in competition with Queen Elizabeth II's coronation, was given a 10-yr. jail sentence Jan. 24. Britain revealed the capture Jan. 15 of "General China" (Waruhiu Itoto), 2d-ranking Mau Mau leader, when he was slightly wounded in a battle near Nyeri. (The Kenya Supreme Court Jan. 15 upheld the 7-yr. prison sentence of Mau Mau leader Jomo Kenyatta. The British reported Jan. 15 that terrorists had lost 2,978 killed, 283 wounded, 775 captured since Oct. 20, 1952.)[9] . . . Costa Rican Govt.'s demands for a 50% share of United Fruit's profits in the country were rejected Jan. 19 but the firm offered to discuss an increase in its 15% income tax rate.[10]

1—see Vol. XIII, p. 421B1-A2 2—p. 22E2 3—XIII, 240F3 4—p. 4F3 5—p. 14E1 6—Vol. XIII, 414C3 7—XIII, 402A1 8—XIII, 264D2 9—XIII, 437E-F3, 350C3 10—XIII, 398D1, 291A1

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Jan. 23

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,006	*$22,030	*$23,088
Currency circulation	*$30,083	*$30,284	*$29,687
Banks—			
Com'l Ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,846	*$22,942	*$23,188
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,965,822,186	$10,143,218,314	$9,389,851,266
England note circulation	*£1,543.209	*£1,562.709	*£1,454.987
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,017,601	7,589,602	6,866,121
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	149.64	148.38	152.48
Bond sales (par value)	$22,736,100	$26,728,600	$19,935,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.14	98.55	98.64
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	143,008	139,101	140,396
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,332,550	6,271,800	6,524,000
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,140,000	6,790,000	9,600,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*[b]9,013.905	*8,824.801	*8,121.357
Carloadings (cars))	[b]619,871	624,229	705,017
	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1952
Steel output (tons)	7,937,000	8,690,106	9,691,074
PRICES:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Wheat (bu.)	$2.70⅛	$2.67¾	$2.72⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.83⅝	$1.80¼	$1.87½
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3425	$ .3305	$ .334
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.96	$7.03	$6.23
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.9	110.9	109.6
Monthly consumer (cost-of-living) index (BLS)¶	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Nov. 1952
Food	115.0	115.4	114.3
Housing	112.0	113.6	115.0
Rent	118.9	118.7	115.7
Apparel	127.3	126.8	119.5
	105.5	105.5	105.2
BUSINESS:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]85	94	92
Failures (Jan. 14)‡	200	202	158
LABOR (BLS):	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Dec. 1952
Non-farm employment	49,619,000	49,308,000	50,140,000
Mfg. employment	16,440,000	16,708,000	16,952,000
Avg. weekly mfg. pay	$71.78	$71.60	$72.14
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.	40.1	40.0	41.7

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Jan. 13 [b]Jan. 16 [c]Jan. 9 [d]Jan. 19

ARTS & SCIENCE

RCA Shows Atomic Battery

An experimental flashlight-sized atomic battery was exhibited in New York Jan. 26 by Pres. David Sarnoff of the Radio Corp. of America. He said the device encouraged belief that researchers could develop "thimble-size" atomic batteries capable of operating small electrical devices "without replenishment or attention for at least 20 years."

The device exhibited Jan. 26 was developed by RCA Laboratories, chiefly by physicist Paul Rappaport, 31, & Dr. Ernest G. Linder, 51, an expert on electronics. It contained a minute ½-milligram particle of radioactive strontium-90 (by-product of a uranium atomic reactor) spread against a wafer of crystal silicon (a semiconductor) to which antimony had been added. Each electron emitted by the strontium caused release of up to 200,000 electrons from the wafer. A 5-microampere electric current was produced from this reaction by connecting the battery to a transistor oscillator circuit.

Sarnoff said the battery was the most successful device yet developed for direct conversion of atomic energy into electric current.[1]

Nautilus Launched

The *Nautilus*, first U.S. & presumably the world's first atomic-powered submarine, was launched Jan. 21 at the Electric Boat Co. shipyard in Croton, Conn. It was christened by Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The 3,000-ton, $55 million vessel was powered by an atomic reactor that generated heat to run a steam engine. The *Nautilus*, captained by Comdr. Engene P. Wilkinson, was to be ready for operational tests by midsummer.[2]

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Charles A. Lindbergh's autobiography *The Spirit of St. Louis* was sold to Leland Hayward and Billy Wilder for film production Jan. 25 for cash & profit-sharing rights estimated to total $1 million. Lindbergh was given the Daniel Guggenheim Medal for contributions to aeronautical development at an Inst. of the Aeronautical Sciences meeting in New York Jan. 25.[3]

Cancer researchers at the U. of Minnesota reported in the Amer. Geriatrics Society *Journal* Jan. 25 that 26 out of 40 men in a group of victims of mouth cancer were long-time tobacco or snuff chewers. The report said smoking did not figure significantly in its findings on the incidence of mouth cancer. The U.S. Public Health Service & Veterans Admin. announced Jan. 22 that 300,000 veterans of World War II (holders of Govt. life insurance) would be sent questionnaires on their use of tobacco in an effort to determine any connection with incidence of lung cancer.[4]

NEW BOOKS

The Conquest of Everest. By Sir John Hunt. Leader's account of expedition that scaled Mt. Everest last year. Jan. 25. (Dutton, 300 pp., $6)†

The Life & Times of Lucrezia Borgia. By Marie Bellonci. Biog. of less violent member of Renaissance family. Jan. 22. (Harcourt, Brace, 343 pp., $5)†

The Man Who Never Was. By Ewen Montagu. How British Navy fooled Germans into believing Sicily would not be attacked after 1942 North African invasion. BOMC Feb. co-choice. Jan. 27. (Lippincott, 160 pp., $2.75)†

Rainbow on the Road. By Esther Forbes. Old Kansan recalls boyhood as itinerant peddler in New England. Lit. Guild Feb. choice. Jan. 26. (Houghton Mifflin, 343 pp., $3.75)*

Sayonara. By James A. Michener. Why USAF major falls in love with, then leaves Japanese woman. Jan. 25. (Random House, 243 pp., $3.50)*

CHURCH & SCHOOL

French Roman Catholic bishops issued new orders Jan. 25 forbidding "worker priests" to hold full-time temporal jobs, belong to labor unions or participate in labor politics.[5] . . . Spanish Roman Catholic magazine *Ecclesia* said Jan. 24 that most Spanish workers were not practicing Catholics. It said the Spanish worker was influenced by "Marxist virus . . . economic difficulties . . . & indifference for any institution that does not solve his most pressing problem."[6] . . . Colombian Govt. Jan. 22 denied charges made by the Natl. Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. that Protestants were persecuted in Colombia.[7]

Georgia State Board of Education agreed Jan. 20 to outlaw corporal punishment in schools. The action resulted from charges that a 12-yr.-old boy at the Georgia Academy for the Blind (Macon) had been beaten for misconduct.[8] . . . Lin Yutang, 58, Chinese author & philosopher, was named Jan. 21 to become chancellor of a new Chinese U. in Singapore in September.[9]

OBITUARIES

Alberto Albertini, 75, ex-pblshr of *Corriere Della Sera* of Milan, Italy's leading newspaper in pre-Fascist era; Jan. 14 in Naples.

Dr. Manuel Castro Ramirez, 70, historian, ex-Forgn. Min. of El Salvador; Jan. 25 in San Salvador.

Yvonne de Trevi'le (Edyth Le Gierse), 72, star soprano in U.S. & European opera 1900-30; Jan. 25, N.Y.

William Cole Esty 2d, 59, founder-chrmn. of Wm. Esty advertising agency; Jan. 21 in New Canaan, Conn.

Boris L. Gorbatov, Soviet novelist who provoked U.S. diplomatic protest in 1947 by comparing Pres. Truman with Hitler; death announced Jan. 21 in Moscow.[10]

Vice Adm. Harry G. Hamlet, 79, U.S. Coast Guard commandant 1932-36; Jan. 24 in Bethesda, Md.

Ahmed Khashaba, 75, Egyptian elder statesman, ex-Justice & Forgn. Min.; Jan. 20 in Cairo.

Ben Hur Lampman, 67, newspaperman, poet laureate of Oregon; Jan. 24 in Portland, Ore.

Princess Margarethe Beatrice Feodora of Hesse, 81, sister of late Kaiser Wilhelm II, last surviving granddaughter of British Queen Victoria; Jan. 21 in Kronberg, Germany.

Dr. Harold Hayden Nelson, 75, authority on ancient Egyptian temples, ex-dir. Chicago U. Oriental Institute; Jan. 24 in Chicago.

Mova Nugent, 52, British character actress; Jan. 26 in London after collapse during rehearsal.

Howard Andrews Poillon, 74, pres. 1927-45 of non-profit Research Corp. when its grants aided such scientific projects as production of cortisone & construction of U. of Calif. cyclotron; Jan. 19 in White Plains, N.Y.

John Daniel Rust, 61, inventor of mechanical cotton picker; Jan. 20 in Pine Bluff, Ark.

William Harrison Ukers, 80, ed.-pblshr. since 1904 of *Tea & Coffee Trade Journal*; Jan. 19 in N.Y.

Humphrey Hume Wrong, 59, Canadian Under Secy. of State for External Affairs, Ambassador to U.S. 1946-53; Jan. 24 in Ottawa of heart attack.[11]

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 15C1; Vol. XIII, 425E2 2—XIII, 281C2 3—XIII, 311B3 4—p. 6E1 5—XIII, 387G3 6—XIII, 430G1 7—XIII, 379D3 8—p. 23E2 9—XIII, 303F3 10—VII, 309K 11—XI, 133N

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing. Monte Carlo Automobile Rally (2,000 mi. from Monte Carlo & back via Bern, Luxembourg, Amsterdam, Paris): won Jan. 23 by Louis Chiron, 55, of Monaco, in a Lancia.

Basketball. Natl. Basketball Assn. All-Star game Jan. 21 in New York: East 98, West 93 in overtime.

Bobsledding. World 2-man title: won Jan. 25 at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy by Guglielmo Schreibmeier & Andrea Zambelli of Italy.

Bowling. Don Carter of Detroit retained the U.S. match-game title by defeating Bill Lillard of Chicago in tourney final in Chicago Jan. 24.

Boxing. Archie Moore, 37, of St. Louis retained the world lightheavyweight (175 lb.) title in Miami Jan. 27 by winning a 15-round decision over ex-champ Joey Maxim, 31, of Cleveland.[1]

Golf. $15,000 San Diego open: won Jan. 24 by U.S. amateur champion Gene Littler, 23, Navy AF enlisted man, with 274 for 72 holes. E. J. (Dutch) Harrison won the $2,400 first prize for professionals with 278.[2] . . . Tampa, Fla. women's open: won Jan. 24 by Betsy Rawls of Spartanburg, S.C. for $1,200.

Horse Racing. $61,200 Santa Margarita Handicap at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Jan. 23: won by Mrs. Ada L. Rice's Cerise Reine, Willie Shoemaker up, for $38,100.

Track. Len Truex, 23, of Lima, O. defeated Fred Wilt in the mile run of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* games Jan. 22 and the Washington *Star* games Jan. 23. Mike Agostini, Villanova freshman from Trinidad, B.W.I., was timed in 9.6 sec. for the 100-yd. dash (a U.S. indoor record) in the Washington meet.[3]

Yachting. Bacardi Cup Star Class race at Havana: won Jan. 25 by Alberto Reyes of Havana in *Cubana.*

Roundup

Baseball player contracts for 1954: Stan Musial, 33, with the St. Louis Cardinals Jan. 21 for about $80,000 (highest player salary in the NL); Roy Campanella, Brooklyn catcher & NL "most valuable player" last year, for about $35,000 Jan. 25; Yogi Berra, N.Y. Yankee catcher, for about $41,000 Jan. 22. . . . **Baseball Hall of Fame** selections by Baseball Writers Assn. of Amer. in annual election announced Jan. 20: the late Walter (Rabbit) Maranville,[4] ex-Yankee catcher (now coach) Bill Dickey, ex-N.Y. Giant first baseman & mgr. Bill Terry. . . . **Pitcher Satchel Paige,** listed as age 49, was released by the AL Baltimore Orioles Jan. 26. . . . **Thomas E. Alston,** 23, Negro first baseman, was bought by the Cardinals from San Diego (Pacific Coast League) Jan. 26 for $100,000 & 4 players.

Arnie Weinmeister, tackle & captain of the NFL New York Giants, signed a 2-yr. contract Jan. 21 with the Vancouver "British Columbia Lions," new entry in the Canadian Western Interprovincial Football (pro) Union. . . . **U.S. Golf Assn.,** meeting in New York Jan. 23, established an annual "Bob Jones Award" for sportsmanship in golf, called for reduction of the 20% federal tax on golf club dues, reduced exemptions from qualifying for the U.S. open to champions of the past 5 years & 10 low scorers in the previous tournament. Isaac B. Grainger of New York succeeded Totton Heffelfinger of Minneapolis as USGA president. . . . **College** football coaching appointments: Steve Sebo, 39, assistant at Mich. State, as head Pennsylvania coach Jan. 23; Vince D. DiFrancesca of Western Illinois as Iowa State coach Jan. 23; Earle Edwards, previously line coach at Mich. State, as head coach at North Carolina State Jan. 25.[5]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

At least 100 persons were reported killed or injured Jan. 21 when a mail express train crashed into an oil-loaded freight train & burned in the Sind desert 75 mi. north of Karachi, Pakistan. Pakistani Forgn. Min. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan was among the uninjured survivors. . . . At least 20 persons were killed Jan. 20 when cars of an overloaded freight train whose brakes gave way hurtled down an incline into a passenger train in the Taurus Mts. near Odana, Turkey. . . . All 8 crewmen were killed when a U.S. Navy Neptune bomber crashed into a mountainside near Honolulu Jan. 21. . . . Warsaw newspapers reaching Vienna Jan. 25 reported a severe influenza epidemic in the Polish capital.

Hemingways Survive Crashes

Novelist Ernest Hemingway, 55, & his wife Mary survived 2 airplane accidents Jan. 23-24 in Uganda, East Africa. Their chartered plane was damaged in a forced landing Jan. 23 near Murchison Falls on the Victoria Nile. They caught a boat ride to Butiaba, where another plane they hired was wrecked while taking off. They were slightly injured in the 2d crash.

Crime News

Russell Tongay was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor Jan. 25 in Miami after a jury found him guilty of manslaughter in the death last May 6 of his daughter Kathy, 5, "aquatot" swimming prodigy. Tongay was charged with forcing her to perform dangerous dives.[6] . . . **Harold Jackson & Joseph Lear** pleaded innocent Jan. 22 in San Francisco to charges of kidnapping realtor Leonard Moscovitz.[7] . . . **Walter Thornton,** 50, N.Y. model agency head, was arrested Jan. 25 in New York on charges of conspiracy to defraud, grand larceny & petty larceny. He was accused of collecting over $600,000 the past 3 years from misled parents who paid $40-$65 for putting their children's photos into a models' directory on promise of getting modeling jobs.

James L. Cooper, 46, New Orleans restaurateur (Court of the 2 Sisters) was acquitted Jan. 21 in New Orleans of having murdered his estranged wife, Amelie Woolfolk Cooper, 29, a TV actress, on Nov. 30, 1952. . . . **Donald Ritchie,** 33, told police in Windsor, Ont. Jan. 20 he actually knew nothing about the Walter P. Reuther shooting in 1948.[8] . . . **Elliot Burt Forrest,** 31, of New York was arrested near Marseilles Jan. 21 as leader of a pirate raid on the Dutch ship *Combinatie* off Moroccan coast in Oct. 1952. The raiders stole $100,000 in cigarettes from the ship. Forrest said he had been posing as a deaf mute in the village of Cabriere d'Aigue since last May.[9]

U.S. Death Rate Drops

The Public Health Service reported Jan. 24 that the U.S. death rate for 1953 was 9.6 deaths per 1,000 persons, equal to the lowest on record. Estimated total U.S. deaths last year: 1,523,000. (The Bureau of Mines reported Jan. 20 that a record low total of 457 men were killed in U.S. mining accidents in 1953—a rate of 0.82 per million man hours.)

Air Records

A Comet II jet airliner flew 3,064 mi. non-stop from London to Khartoum Jan. 22 in 6 hr., 22 min., averaging 481 mph. Previous record: 14 hr., 25 min. in 1950.[10] . . . A Trans-World Airlines Constellation aided by strong tail winds flew from New York to London Jan. 23 in 9 hr., 57 min., believed to be a speed record for that commercial passenger run.

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Sen. Robert A. Taft's estate totaled $447,880 ($343,879 in securities), according to an inventory filed Jan. 22 in Cincinnati.[11] . . . **Arthur Godfrey** was charged by Civil Aeronautics Admin. officials in New York Jan. 20 with "careless" flying & failure to possess a pilot's medical certificate. The report recommended that the Civil Aeronautics Board suspend his pilot's license. Godfrey allegedly "buzzed" the control tower at Teterboro, N.J. airport Jan. 7 while taking off in his DC-3 for Miami from a runway he disliked. He blamed the near-crash on a crosswind.[12] . . . **Pietro Francisco Mele,** 30, Italian film director awaiting trial in New York for a brawl with police Nov. 10 at the Park Ave. apartment of Brenda Frazier Kelly, was taken off the outward-bound liner *Constitution* by New York officers Jan. 22. . . . **W. Somerset Maugham,** the novelist, was 80 Jan. 25. . . . **Arthur Koestler,** 48, author, was divorced by Mamaine Paget Koestler, 36, in London Jan. 22 on grounds of adultery.

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